across the lines. With the numerous lines of railway to its base and the Richelleu river holding Lake Champlain open for the maller class of gunboats of the royal navy. a British force once established in the nity of Plattsburg would be just as able to maintain its position there as if it were

closer to its base. Such a move as that suggested would cause delay to the Americans-a most desirable thing. The scene of operations would be fixed on American instead of Canadian soil. In the event of defeat the line of the Canadians would be directly back upon the defenses of the Richelleu, and eventually

Bridges and railways would be destroyed during the retirement, and every mile the Americans advanced they would be moving further and further from their base and their supplies. A small naval expedition or a flying column would effectively dispose of the Central Vermont railway as a military route along the east shore of Lake

Champlain. 'Even if the militia had bad luck they should be able to keep the invaders back from the St. Lawrence until the arrival of reinforcements from Great Britain. Once a strong force of, say, eighty thousand men of the British army were established on the south side of the St. Lawrence, it would take 200,000 such American troops as fought during the war of the rebellion to fight their way to Montreal, and long before they could succeed the guns of the royal navy would have dictated the terms of peace off Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee.

"Are you not a little oversanguine?" 'Well, of course, I am not looking at the very darkest side of the question, but there is no use meeting trouble half way. Canada has been invaded pefore, and has come out of the ordeal all right. Why should she not again? As Colonel Strange wrote in a paper on Canadian defense, published in several papers in 1891, before the conclusion of the treaty of peace of 1814-15, not a single American post or sentry re-mained on the Canadian shore while we were and other points in what is now the State

"How many men do you think would be available for the defense of Canada?" The regular army of Great Britain consits in round numbers of 200,000 men. The regular army reserve, the militia and vol-unteers and the Indian native army, swell this force to a total war strength of 772,000 men, without including 14,000 armed con-stabulary in Ireland, and 190,000 native mil-itary police in India. Of course, this force id not all, nor even a great portion of it, be concentrated on any one theater; for the vast extent of the British empire requires the distribution of this huge army among many different regions of the globe. We know, however, that England easily sent 40,000 regular troops to Egypt in 1882, and there is no reason to doubt that she could, without sacrificing her security in corps and a division of cavalry. "The active militia on its present peace footing consists of 1,987 cavalry, 1,440 field artillery, 2,342 garrison artillery, 243 engi-

neers and 31,388 infantry, giving a total of 37,400 armed men, all of whom are taken from the first-class. If a sufficient number of men is not obtained from that class by volunteering the quota is filled by draft. "The defenses of the country have been adly neglected, but the Americans would find they had no walk-over if they invaded Canada. I believe we could, with the assistance of a regular army, hold our own, and the royal navy would do the rest."

COLDER AND CLOUDY.

Predictions and Observations of the Local Weather Bureau. Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. Dec. 23.-Colder; cloudy weather; possibly light showers in the morning.

General Condition-High pressure continued except in British Columbia. A current of warm temperature extends northwestward from the western gulf and the temperature rose east of the Mississippi. Sixty degrees or more prevails from Texas ana and Ohio southward. Freezing temperature prevails from Colorado, Kansas and Iowa northward, and in Manitoba the temperature is below zero. Cloudy or part-ly cloudy weather prevails everywhere except, in Colorado, where light snow fell and in Arkansas light showers. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-For Ohio-Cloudy; probably local showers in the west ern portion; southwesterly winds.

For Indiana-Generally cloudy weather slightly cooler and possibly local showers in For Illinois—Partly cloudy; probably light local showers; variable winds; slighty cool-

er in southern portion.

The Ohio Rising Rapidly. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 22.-The river is rising rapidly and by to-morrow morning the knowing ones say there will be between eight and ten feet of water. In consequence, another large consignment of coal will be started down the Ohio for Southern ports. All the returning boats from the last shipment, tied up within fifty or one hundred miles below this city, were enabled to-day to start for this port, and it is expected that with these boats and those al-ready here, 10,000,000 bushels of coal will get away on this rise.

Sunday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. 7 a. m. 30.13 34 81 S'east, Clear. 7 p. m. 30.13 53 73 South. Cloudy. Maximum temperature, 54; minimum temcollowing is a comparative statement of

the temperature and precipitation Dec. 22: Departure from nominal..... 12 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures is furnished by C. F. R. Wappenhans, local

ismarck, N. D..... Calgary, N. W. T..... Cairo ... 48 Des Moines, Ia..... 32 Denver 32 Dodge City, Kan...... 32 arquette, Mich... his New Orles is.
North Platte, Neb. 22
Oklahoma, O. T. 36
Omaha ... 26 alt Lake City 20 St. Louis 44 St. Paul pringfield, Mo... 48

Victim of White Caps. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 21.—The Times-Star special from Miltonville, Butler county Ohio, says Mrs. Wescoe, daughter of Will-Sherard, is the victim of White Caps. The latter claim that neighbor Snider vis-ited her frequently. Her husband believes her innocent. Last night twenty masked stoned Wescoe's house. The Wescoe men stoned Wescoe's house. The Wescoes fired on them. The White Caps returned later and riddled the house with bullets. creaking all the windows. To-day the Wescoes swore out warrants against the White Caps, among those arrested being Dan Daub, the Brooklyn pitcher, and Clint Crow, well known in politics.

Below zero.

Searching for Renegades.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 22.—Brigadier General Frank Wheaton, who has just arrived home from his trip to southern New Mexico and Arizona, holds the opinion that there will be no more Indiana disturbances. The country, said he, is one of the roughest in the world, and it is almost impossible to follow a trail. Detachments of cavalry are, however, still scouring the country in search of

After a Fortune of \$66,000,000.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 22.-Residents of is city, Portsmouth, Ironton and Chamersburg. O., will join in an endeavor to recover a fortune of \$66,000,000 due the Pegg heirs at Philadelphia. The claim arises through the expiration of a ninety-nineyear lease upon valuable property granted the city and the claim has been in litiga-

KILLED BY ROBBERS

HESTER CURTIS, AN AGED WIDOW, MURDERED AT LAFAYETTE.

Her Body Found Upright in a Chair, the Skull Crushed, and a Bank Book in Her Hand.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 22.-A coldblooded murder was committed here sometime between Thursday night and noon today. Mrs. Hester Curtis, a widow, aged sixty-three, residing alone on South Twentieth street, was found sitting in her armchair dead. Her skull was crushed in by blows, and blood was spattered on the floor, walls and ceiling. Tightly clasped in her right hand was her bank book, indicating that money had been demanded, and, to convince her murderer that she had no cash, she had brought out the book. The house had been ransacked, but the silverware was not taken. Her gold watch is gone. Mrs. Curtis had conveyed the impression she had considerable means, and the robbers undoubtedly killed her to secure it. One or two arrests were made, but the men were released.

Indiana Horses Sent East.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 22.-R. W. Robbs of Boston, Mass., has been in this city for a week past and last night shipped East a carload of horses that, it is claimed, is the finest that ever went from Indiana. The list includes the following: Cambridge Girl, 2:114, which is expected to make a record of 2:06 or better the coming season; Red Thorne, 2:15½, in a winning race; Bon E., 2:09 in trial the first year out; Charlie E., 2:09 in trial the first year out; Charlie Downing, record 2:29¼, trials in 2:20 and half mile in 1:05. This animal was bought of J. M. Wescott, of this city, who has a stock farm at Centerville. Lena Wells, 2:32, trial in 2:22; Zero, record 2:29¼, trial in 2:21¼ as a two-year-old; a sorrel mare by Tasco that has gone miles in 2:21½, last half in 1:08 as a three-year-old; Sample, bought of John B. Dougan, a green pacer, which it is predicted will go better than 2:15 the is predicted will go better than 2:15 the coming season. There were many other valuable horses in the lot and Mr. Robb paid out \$7,000 in this immediate vicinity. Allison, Reed, Quay and Platt delegations He expects to return each month to buy.

A "Dempsey" Knock-Out.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 22.-A man giving the name of Frank Dempsey, and claiming to be a brother of Jack Dempsey, the prize fighter, was arrested here last evening for being drunk. He exhibited an inclination to spar with the police officer that arrested him. Dempsey was taken before the justice, and there removed his coat and vest, exhibiting a suit of tights that he had on, and renewed his efforts for a fight. Officer Singleton told him he was not wanting a fight, as he was not a prize fighter. Dempsey kept on with his eints until the local officer saw his chance and struck Dempsey in the left eye. Demp-sey arose from under a table a few moments later a sadder but wiser man. Singleton laughed as his opponent arose and said: "I am sorry, stranger, that I struck you a foul lick." Dempsey remarked that if that was a foul he did not want any more fouls. He was taken to jail.

Anderson "New Englanders,"

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 22.-Anderson the home of one of the five societies in the United States of "New Englanders." Forefather's day was celebrated last night | Emma New jumped from the second story by a banquet served in the parlors of the Hotel Griffith and attended by a large number of the membership of sixty of which the local society boasts. Dr. A. H. Ball, of Hope Congregational Church, presided as nitte, of West Virginia. toastmaster. Responding to themes replete with meaning to New Englanders, were Messrs. M. M. Dunlap, Mayor of the city; attorney E. D. Reardon, I. D. Bosworth W. B. Cutter and Edmund S. Boyer. The address of the evening was by Dr. Burroughs, of Wabash College, who spoke for an hour eloquently on "Puritanism and Its Effect Upon Our Civilization," His talk was followed closely and was replete with patriotic fervor and zeal.

Petition to Governor Bradley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 22.-A petition is being circulated in Anderson, to be presented to Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, asking the pardon of William Greene, who was captured here some days ago through the treachery of a supposed friend, A. G. Cardwell, who learned the story of the man and then informed the prison authorities of Frankfort that the escaped man occupied by Heidelberg & Co., wholesale was here under the alias of Rich. When the latter was taken to Frankfort the feel-stroyed by fire to-day. Loss on the stock is ing was such against Cardwell that he ost his place in the mill where he was oyed, because the workmen refused to work in the shop with him. The petition has hundreds of names and will set forth that Greene had reformed and was doing all that he could to redeem himself. The prayer will be sent to Governor Bradley

Elbert Page Acquitted.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 22.-Elbert Page, who killed Hiram Gregory, of Brooklyn, in the spring of 1894, and was tried, convicted and sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary, was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court because of faulty instruction by the judge trying the case. The second trial was before Judge Hadey, who tried Hinshaw at Danville, a few months ago, and has just concluded giving Page his liberty. The jury decided that the shooting was justifiable on the grounds of self-defense. The verdict was reregardless of Judge Hadley's rapping with ceived yesterday amid a storm of aplause,

Fiddle Made Out of a Gourd.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 22.-A queer relic of the early days of Kentucky is now in the possession of Edward Dalby, of this city, but belongs to a resident of East Germontown, Ind. It is a fiddle made out of a gourd. The gourd forms the body and runs well up into the neck. The top is of leather, fastened on with wooden pegs, and the sound holes are round holes punched in the leather. The tail piece is of leather also. The neck is made of oak, the finger board of walnut and the keys of oak. It has a queer, squeaky tone. The date "1821" is carved into the side of the neck.

Evansville Church Dedicated. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 22.-The new building erected by Kingsley M. E. Church

was dedicated to-day and large crowds attended the services. Rev. C. N. Simms, of Indianapolis, officiated. By his efforts a sum of money was raised to pay off the church Deaths in the State. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 22.—Mrs. L. D. Shaf-fer died last night, aged thirty-seven years. She has suffered from cancer for a

year. The funeral will take place Monday

GREENTOWN, Ind., Dec. 22.—Lucinda M. Dunn, formerly of Hamilton county, Ohio, died here to-day, aged eighty-six years and four months.

UPHOLDS CLEVELAND.

McMaster, the Historian, for the Monree Doctrine.

Professor John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, the eminent historian, was yesterday asked for an expres-sion of opinion on the Monroe doctrine, as involved in the Venezuelan dispute. He said: "Mr. Cleveland's message is timely and sound in every particular. The day has come when the Monroe doctrine, which might more properly be called the 'American doctrine,' should either be enforced or abandoned. Lord Salisbury's claim that the doctrine was for a particular time and a particular purpose is not tenable. Be-fore Monroe wrote his mesage of December, 1823, he sent to Jefferson the Canning-Rush correspondence in which England requested the United States to join with her in a declaration that the hely allies who had just put down constitutional government in Spain should not be allowed to meddle in the affairs of the South American republics. In his answer Jefferson said: 'The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a Nation. This sets

The doctrine was not for 1823, but for all time. It is applicable to the state of things in which we live at the present TEACHERS WILL MEET day.' Monroe not only announced a doctrine, but applied it at the same time. Mr. Cleveland upholds the doctrine and makes another application. The applications are ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE EDUCA-TORS OF THE STATE.

different, but the doctrine is the same.
"In 1848, when the case of Yucatan was discussed, Calhoun, the only member of Monroe's Cabinet of 1823 then living, denied this, and asserted the view now taken by Programme of the General Associa-Lord Salisbury. He held that the first part tion in Full-Gatherings of of the doctrine related to the conduct of the holy allies, and perished with the events that called it forth, and that the second Minor Bodies. part, relating to interposition in the affairs of the South American republics, also belonged to the history of Monroe's time. The Indiana State Teachers' Association

In this view he had but few followers.

because we are the only one powerful

serted the right of search, the right to impress, the right to lay paper blockades. None of these, as Lord Sallsbury says of the

Monroe doctrine, was to be found in the law of nations. Yet she upheld them be-cause she was sovereign of the sea, and

QUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

Rooms for the New York Delegation

Secured at the Southern.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.-Manager Louis, of

the Southern Hotel, received telegrams to-

day from Dwight A. Lawrence and Colonel

Swords, closing contracts for apartments

ments and headquarters for Hon. J. S.

will all have headquarters at the Southern. The Planters' and Lindell continue to receive

elegrams for headquarters and rooms. J.

H. Manley, secretary of the Republican na-

be in St. Louis at an early date to arrange

for additional accommodations and transact

other business in connection with the big

FIRE IN A HOTEL.

jured by Jumping.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Dec. 22.-Fire at

o'clock this morning resulted in a mone-

tary loss of \$50,000, one man's death and the

severe injury of several others. The fire

spread to B. C. Cohen's clothing store and

the Central Hotel, destroying the three

structures. The scene in the burning hotel

was an exciting one. The guests all es-

caped with their lives, but saved little of

their belongings. Eli Stevens, a servant,

was burned to death. S. L. Ritz succeeded

in rescuing a woman and three children,

and then to save himself had to jump from

a fourth-story window. He is fatally hurt.

Geo. W. Blues, Misses Sallie Comvars and

and all are severely injured, but will prob-

guests at the hotel were Hon. Wm. L.

Other Fires.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The five-story brick building, 214 and 216 Walnut street,

ing powder, burned to-night. The Standard

Oil Company owned the building. Its loss is only \$10,000, fully insured. The loss of

Thomas & Co. is \$100,000; insurance, \$80,000

pany adjoins the one burned and narrowly

escaped with its oils. The International

which also adjoin the burned building, suf-

Tobacco Company and J. Abbihl, liquors

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 22.-At Kosse

Tex., fire this morning destroyed seven

brick business buildings, with stocks of

seventeen firms. Outside towns rendered

have gone. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000.

rompt assistance, or the entire town would

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22.-The building

at No. 30 West Baltimore street, this city,

ENGLAND'S PREMIER.

Journalism for Money.

his great natural abilities that he mainly

owes his success. It must be remembered

Christ Church, Oxford. At the university

In that year the Saturday Review was

key. He also went with Lord Beaconsfield

perhaps, won more laurels by his manage-

ids most of his time at his magnificent

House is one of the finest of the

and historical country seat at Hatfield.

ancestral homes of the English nobility.

It was built in the reign of James I, and

the date of its completion, 1611, stands

over the principal entrance. It is a noble

mansion, and its superb park, intersected by avenues of oaks and beeches, almost unequaled in their magnitude and beauty,

is one of the most beautiful scenes in the

Hatfield is crowded with objects of histor-

ical interest, not the least remarkable

of which are those connected with Queen

Elizabeth, of whom there are four or five

portraits in the collection. Here we see

embroidered, the first of their kind ever

brought to this country; her garden hat

f plaited straw or cane work, which she

an oak (the remains of which still stand

n the park, carefully preserved and sur-

rounded by a railing) when the news was brought her that she had succeeded to the

throne; her pedigree from Adam, a long

roll of parchment richly illuminated; her

lewel cases, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl;

Couple Killed at a Crossing.

CARLISLE, Minn., Dec. 22.-Edward Bu-

carved, and other relics.

our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time by the cars while crossing the Great opening on us. This is the correct view. Northern tracks here to-day.

her cradle, as an infant, made of oak and

said to have worn while sitting under

fered small losses.

estimated at \$40,000.

led by W. W. Thomas & Co., whole-

One Life Lost and Several People

we fought her for so doing."

and its eleven affiliated societies will hold "When Great Britain did to us in the case of the Maine boundary what she is their annual meetings in the Statehouse now doing to Venezuela, we considered it this week, beginning Thursday and continuan attempt to extend her system over a ing until Saturday afternoon. The minor part of our territory. We are bound, therefore, to take the same view with regard associations are the high school section, to Venezuela. She is now doing to a part of Venezuela what, in 1823, we declared that County Superintendents' Association, English section, mathematical section, music Russia, Prussia, Austria, France and Spain should not be allowed to do to all of Vensection, Library Association, Association of Elocutionists and Orators, Indiana College "Mr. Olney's view that the United States Association, Indiana Academy of Science, is practically sovereign on this continent and that its flat is law on the subject to School Officers' Association and Classical which it relates is not sustained by our Association. past record. Yet it must be remembered that we are the only people in America who would announce the Monroe doctrine,

The general association will hold its first meeting Thursday afternoon in the Hall of Representatives. The programme in full is enough to make such an announcement re-spectable. Mr. Olney is getting near the position of England in 1812, when she as-

as follows: Thursday, Evening Session-Music; devotional exercises, Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, pastor Central-avenue M. E. Church; address of retiring president, President Jo-seph Swain, Indiana University; inaugural address, Howard Sandison, vice president Indiana State Normal School; music; report of legislative committee, Justin N. here. It is a substantially built town, probstudy, superintendent public schools, Richard to population, most of which has been made laneous business.

Friday, Morning Session-Music; devo-tional exercises, Rev. D. J. Ellison, pastor tional exercises, Rev. D. J. Ellison, pastor First Baptist Church, Indianapolis; "Correlation of Activities," John A. Bergstrom, assistant professor of pedagogy, Indiana University; general discussion; "Correlation as Interrelation of Subjects," B. F. Moore, superintendent of Frankfort schools; discussion, W. A. Millis, superintendent Attica schools, and J. H. Tomlin, superintendent Shelbyville schools; recess; music; "The Need and the Way of Reform Legislation for Indiana Schools," David K. Goss, superintendent Indianapolis schools; dissuperintendent Indianapolis schools; dis-

Evening Session-Music; annual address, "Ideals of Education," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia College, New York; reception given by the management of the Grand Hotel to members of the associa-

Saturday, Morning Session-Music; devo-The Relation of the University and the School," D. C. Arthur, principal Lo-High gansport High School; discussion, Charles tional committee, has engaged 150 rooms at the Lindell. He wired to-day that he would Patterson, superintendent Edinburg schools: "The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Primary School," Miss Mary F. Schaeffer, director of kindergarten work LaPorte public schools; discussion, Viola Ewers, Richmond public schools; recess; music; symposium, "The Problem of the Institute," F. D. Churchill, superintendent Oakland City schools; D. M. Geet-ing, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. Virginia G. Cory, Dunreith; Quitman Jackson, superintendent, Hancock county;

miscellaneous business. The leading paper in the high school section will be read by Prof. William H. Bass, of the Industrial Training School, on the subject "Manual Training in High Schools." originated in Tomany's bakery and quickly The county superintendents will discuss the many phases of their work. The president of this association is W. W. Pfrimmer.

of Newton county. His address will be in the form of an original poe The college association will devote Thursday to general business, with the address of President Cubberly, of Vincennes Universi-ty, on "A Great Educational Idea and its History" at night. The programme of this association for Friday, beginning at o'clock, is as follows: "The University and the College," Prof. Thos. C. Howe, Butier College. Discussion opened by President Jos. J. Mills, Earlham

ably recover. Among the more prominent "The Study of Language and Literature in the High Schools of Indiana and Other Fitch, of Kentucky; ex-Senator John Marion, of Virginia, and Geo. W. McSher-States," Prof. G. E. Karsten, State University. Discussion opened by Prof. Robert A. King, Wabash College. "A Comparison of Ancient and Modern Methods of Mathematical Teaching," Prof. Arthur S. Hathaway, Rose Polytechnic Institute. Discussion opened by Prof. Clarence A. Waldo, Purdue University. sale dealers in teas, coffee, spices and bak-

JASPER COUNTY.

A Fertile Region Which Is Making Rapid Strides in Improvement.

The building occupied by the Standard com-To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Jasper county is the second county in Indiana in area, Allen county alone exceeding it. It is forty miles long and eighteen miles wide. The north boundary line of the county is but twenty-five miles from the southern limit of Chicago. The county was named for Sergeant Jasper, of revolutionary fame, and formerly included the present counties of Newton and Benton, but these were taken off by the Legislature of 1859. This county has never been very populous, but within the last three years people have been coming here very rapidly from At One Time Salisbury Followed Illinois and it bids fair to become well settled. It is estimated that one-third of the farms in the county have changed The present Prime Minister is a man who would have succeeded in almost any walk hands within the last eighteen months. The of life he had chosen to follow. The head soil is varied; the southern extremity, of an historical family, and possessed of around the own of Remington, is a rich only go when driven to it. The patriot sees loamy prairie, with clay subsoil; indeed, it no glory in war except it be a righteous great wealth, his opportunities have no oubt been great; but for all that it is to is the beginning of the grand prairie extending through the State of Illinois and on that he had made a figure in the world when he was plain Lord Robert Cecil, and west. This prairie, with proper climatic changes, is always sure of a crop, and it is not an unusual thing to raise sixty or even not an unusual thing to raise sixty or even wrong, eighty bushels of corn to the acre. Be- Nor shed thy blood for an unhallowed for before there was any likelihood of his coming into the family title and estates. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil was of the former there is a belt of sour land born in 1830 and was educated at Eton and which generally disappoints the farmer, he was a frequent and effective speaker at the Union Debating Society, and in 1853 he Fertilization is the only hope of this soil. Near the center of the county, around the counts seat, is a very rich timbered country abounding in a rich loam soil with a was elected member of Parliament for the family borough of Stamford. Four years later he married Miss Alderson, daughter clay subsoil. Rensselaer is in the center of as good land as there is in Indiana, but of the judge of that name. Her parents were opposed to the union, not considering it only extends six miles north and about Lord Robert Cecil a sufficiently good match. the same distance south, about ten miles Lord Robert Cecil was then a younger son, and with very little money at his disposal. east, and indefinitely west through the State of Illinois. Land near Remington and Rensselaer has doubled and in some cases Indeed, in the year of his marriage he took to journalism in order to supply the detrebled in value in the last two years. ficiency of a somewhat inadequate allow-Farms that in 1893 sold at \$25 per acre have changed hands at \$55 within the six months last past. The north end of the county has had a remarkable history. Until about 1886 started, and soon became famous by the cleverness and wit of its articles. Lord Robwas literally a howling wilderness, ert Cecll was one of its earliest and most abounding in Kankakee marshes and sand valued contributors. It was between 1859 and 1865 that he made his mark in the Comridges. Deer and wild game of all kinds were plentiful, and occasionally a bear was mons. This was in Lord Palmerston's second administration. It was in 1865 that his elder brother died, and he became Lord Except as to the ridges the land was wholly under water with apparently no fall for drainage. It is almost beyond belief Cranborne and heir to the marquisate. In that this state of things could exist within the following year, on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, he was appointed Secretary of State for India. His father died in 1867, and he came into the title and entered the House of Lords. He twenty-five miles of Chicago. Governor Drake's railroad, the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, was built about 1886, and in a short time the Chicago & Indiana Coal railway. The former runs due east soon established a reputation as foremost debater in the upper house. In 1874 he took office, under Mr. Disraeli, and in 1876 was sent to Constantinople to try and help setand west through these regions, and the latter from southwest to northeast. With the advent of railroads came a wonderful transformation scene in lands in this vicintle the dispute between Russia and Tur-Ditches, drains and canals galore were constructed under the Circuit Court to the Berlin congress, and rendered great assistance in that affair. and Commissioners' Court drainage law of the State, and in a short time the wild hay On the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1880 crop paid an enormous per cent. on the market value of these lands. The crop was a sure one, needed no cultivation and at-Lord Salisbury became the recognized leader of the Conservative party. He became Premier in June, 1885, on the resignatention, and the market was reasonably sure, so that lands which ten years ago tion of Mr. Gladstone, and again after the general election of 1886. The present is therefore, Lord Salisbury's third admin-istration. The Marquis of Salisbury has, found a poor sale at \$3 per acre, within six months last past have changed hands at \$25 per acre. These lands, except the ridges, have a black loam soil and sandy ment of foreign affairs than by his domessubsoil. Tile is seldom resorted to in this tic policy. Rightly or wrongly, he is credited with great diplomatic skill. When not in London or abroad. Lord Salisbury part of the country as it is more effectual-

ly drained by open ditches. Many for-tunes have been made in these cheap lands within the last five years. One man bought a 1,300-acre tract at \$10 per acre a year ago, and sold it at \$21 within four nonths. This is but one of many instances. Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, has accumulated by successful purchases twenty thousand acres in this region within five years. It cost him from \$2 to \$18 per acre, and probably could not be bought from him for \$25 per acre. He pastures vast herds of cattle upon this ranch. Along the line of the L. I. & I. railway have sprung up several towns. DeMotte, in the northewest corner of the county, a progressive town of Americans and Hollanders and maintains an extensive canning establishment. It was named for Hon. Mark L. DeMotte, formerly Congressman from this district, who was later in the Indiana Legislature of 1887. Wheatfield, at the crossing of the I., I. & I. and C. & I. C. railways, is a growing town also; and Dunville, on the I., I. & I. in the extreme northeast corner of the county, is a thriving community. Until 1892 there was a peculiar stretch of country, commencing at a point one mile south of Dunville and extending thence twelve miles southeast to the Pulaski county line and west therefrom eight miles. This region, comprising prcha-bly 30,000 acres, was known as the Pinka-mink marsh and Haddock's mill pond. The soil was incomplete and composed of a combination of loam and decaying vege-table matter, making a bog or peat which, when dried, burned and made a fierce fire. I say this was the condition of matters until

1892, for then Benjamin J. Gifford came. He came modestly and unannounced, but had with him the "wherewith" and the "nerve." He resides at Kankakee, Ill., and made his

first big start by buying, very cheap, a di-lapidated railroad sixty miles long, some place in Suckerdom, putting a little money into it, and selling out to Jay Gould for his Wabash system at a profit of \$250,000. He then bought up thousands of acres of marsh land in Champaign and Kankakee counties, Illinois, at \$10 to \$15 per acre, thoroughly drained them and sold them for \$60 to \$100 per acre. He is reputed now to be worth \$1,000,000. He first purchased about four thousand acres in the Dinkamink four thousand acres in the Pinkamini marsh at \$4.50 per acre, and has added to this until he has 25,000 acres in this region, some tracts costing him \$20 per acre. He has excavated 150 miles of canals, making a complete drainage system for his vast tract. He has erected 125 dwelling houses and barns, all exactly alike, and costing probably \$800 each. Some of these improv ments are standing where five years ago was an impenetrable quagmire and swamp,

breaking the sod, and receives one-third of the crops. This desert has been made to ossom as the rose. The population of Jasper county is 20,000. It is one of the true blue Republican counties, giving an ordinary majority of 500 to 800. There has been lately built twenty-five miles of free gravel roads, and bids have been advertised for constructing a \$100,000 Bedford stone courthouse. The county is in its infancy, and could easily support a population of 100,000.

ulation of 100,000. Rensselaer, the county seat, is located on the rapids of the Iroquois river, on the Monon railway, seventy-three miles from Chicago. It was laid out by and named for James Van Rensselaer, one of the old Knickerbockers of New York, whose body now lies in the Presbyterian churchyard in live stock and real estate. It has a pop-ulation of 2,500 people and is growing rapid-ly; has electric lights, cement sidewalks and a telephone exchange of 200 patrons. It has six large general stores, nine groceries, three hardware stores, three drug stores, four restaurnats, four newspapers, four banks, two three-story brick hotels, eight churches, as follows: Presbyterian, Methodist, three Baptist, Christian, Church of God and Catholic. About one mile south of town is located St. Joseph's Catholic College and Catholic Indian School. The college and Catholic Indian School. The college buildings proper were erected in 1891 at a cost of \$200,000, and are handsome and complete in every respect. The college is maintained by the Brothers of the Precious Blood, and is for the education of the Catholic youth exclusively. The students number 150. The Indian school is maintained by the government and the students number eighty. They are mostly Sloux, and most of them full bloods. The fine military band of twenty pieces. Rensselaer was the residence of Gen obert H. Milroy and ex-Governor Gideon Moody, and it was from the Presbyterian Church at this place that General Milroy was suspended by the session for agreeing to fight a duel with Mr. Hefner, of the Golden Circle firm of Hefner, Bowles, Dodd & Milligan. This was prior to the war. Rensselaer is the pride of the county, has several as handsome residences as there are in the State, one costing \$25,000, and bids fair to become the best town in northwestern Indiana

JINGOISM.

Rensselaer, Ind., Dec. 21.

A Fair Definition of What It Is and What It Is Not. New York Independent. The word is of British origin and comes

from a London music hall song, which had the refrain:

"We don't want to fight, But, by jingo, if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the We've got the money, too.

The words indicate a spirit of policy quite prevalent in Great Britain, very charteristic of France, too much observed in ermany, and far from unusual in the United States. It is confined to no nationality, but is to be expected wherever there a nation strong, jealous of her rights and quick to express a popular passion. The meaning of jingoism is patriotism writ large, writ too large. It indicates a desire to maintain the honor and glory of one's country, not simply by fair means, but by foul means as well. It is the sentiment which we call selfishness in an indi vidual, the sentiment which makes one de sirous to get wealth or honor without regard to others, even by trampling upon their rights. A jingo in politics is one who has a great deal to say about the glory of the nation, and thinks very little about the duties of the nation, who is willing to carry a point for what seems to be the glory of the nation, or its strength or success, by browbeating and crowding other nations with threat of war, especially if they are weaker. It never stops to ask what is the ustice of a cause, but only what is the interest of one's country. Jingoism loves the country no more than patriotism does, probably not so much, but it is noisier, more blatant; not more ready to die, but mor ready to talk; quick to get into a quarre quick to assume that our side of a quarrel s right, and unwilling to wait for explanation or apology. The jingo is ready to take every means to extend the territory of his ountry, no matter at what expense of lood or treasure or right. He is an Or-

lando Furioso when he is not a Don Quixote or a Falstaff. A man is not a jingo because he desires to have the territory of his country enlarged and its influence extended. He may desire because he believes it may be better the territory annexed as well as for his own country; he may be actuated by the purest patriotic motives, the most unselfish, the lost benevolent. But in that case he wishes the extension of territory by righteous means. He may be ready to go to war, but he does not love war; he detests it, and will war. Success in an unrighteous war is a disgrace. He can repeat with John Quincy

"And say not thou, my country right or cause. . .

If then thy country trample on the right Furl up her banners and avert thy sight," But there are righteous wars, wars of defense, wars of protection, and one can engage in such wars and be no jingo. It is not jingoism to be earnest to protec one's citizens against abuse by a foreign power. It would be jingoism to hasten to to it before the facts were known; but when the facts are known and it is clear that the citizens of a nation have been injured or killed it is right to require reparation by force if necessary. Especially is this true in the case of a barbarous power that will not listen to argument or cannot give proection. If Turkey cannot protect our American citizens residing in her empire it would not be jingoism for us to protect them by no matter of what exercise of force. Neither is it jingoism to put down bloody barbarism that is perpetrating mas-sacre anywhere. The English were not jin-goes when they dethroned King Thebaw; the leaders of the Crusades were not jingoes, for what they did was with no view of the extension of national power. They elieved they were engaged in the service of humanity and the protection of Christendom. If England should now step in and prevent the massacres in Turkey that would not be jingoism; it would be human-

We are glad to hear a good deal said nowadays in condemnation of jingoism. Everything of the sort that is said, so far as it does not misrepresent the facts by illustrative examples, is healthy. But it is probable that there has never been a period in the history of our country, or in the history of Great Britain, when there was as little jingoism as there is at the present time. It is noticeable how unwilling En the purpose of territorial expansion. The United States could not possibly be pergland is now to enter upon any war for suaded to lift a finger to secure posse of Canada or Cuba against the will of the people. If the jingo spirit were rampant now we should be rushing in to help the Cuban insurgents; but it would be impos sible to get from any representative body anything more than academic expressions sympathy. The great the annexationists make of the United States is that we have no jingoism among us. The absence of this spirit was notable in the discussion of the Hawaiian revolution. While the overwhelming sentiment of the country favored annexation no one wished to hasten the matreal desire of the people; the only ques-tion was, whether such was their desire. We may say that jingoism was responsible for the Mexican war, and that it was the invented, which gives all its point to the of the country c Bigelow letters of that period. But the is- ally interesting. sue of our own civil war, the destruction of slavery and the growth of a sounder Christian principle have made lingoism very unpopular. Once in a while utterance is given to it by some man like Senator Chandler, or by some Irish-American statesman who hates England more than he loves America, but the great mass of the people laugh at it and no one takes it seriously. Accordingly, we have a contempt for the chaplain who prays that we may be quick to resent insults to our Nation, and we laugh at the Representative who mouths it out that ours is the proudest Nation on the face of the earth. There is more danger that we shall be slow to do our full duty to our citizens in other lands and to show

TREATY WITH FRANCE

HISTORY OF A FAMOUS COMPACT NE-GOTIATED BY BENJ. FRANKLIN.

Independence of the United States Practically Guaranteed by the Alliance-The Original Document.

New York Evening Telegram. It would be difficult to find a more interesting or more important document than the friendly treaty concluded between this country and France, the original of which on Nov. 6, 1778, is now in the possession of and thousands of bushels of corn have been Mr. Clarke, a prominent member of the harvested from these regions this year. Mr. Gifford pay his tenants \$1.50 per acre for Sons of the Revolution. It is prized for its sentimental, its patriotic value. Indeed, the treaty, of which an extract is herewith given, marks one of the great crises in the world's history, and certainly the greatest crisis in the history of this country. Had this treaty not been passed our forefathers might have struggled in vain for liberty and might have gone to their graves knowing that their famous Declaration of Indedendence was, after all, but a vain delu

Credit for the success of this momentous negotiation is due to Benjamin Franklin. The time having come when it was necessary for the United States to seek foreign alliances, he was sent as an embassador to Europe for this purpose, and it was only natural that he should turn his steps first to England's greatest rival, France. There his world-wide fame and his long public experience in England enabled him to play a part which any other American would have found beyond his powers. Fifteen years' practice as an embassador had made him thoroughly familiar with European politics. He knew French, Italian and Spanish thoroughly, and had also a good knowledge of Latin; and as regards scholarship and general information, not one of the great encyclopaedist philosophers of France was his superior.

Silas Deane and Arthur Lee were carrying on negotiations with the French court as emissaries from the United States when Franklin was sent to join them in Paris, in the autumn of 1776, with the specific object of securing ald from France in the war with oned great excitement in Parisian society. By thinkers like Diderot and Dalembert he was regarded as the embodiment of practical wisdom, and he was generally considered as the ideal American, whose prominent qualities were good sense, moderation and a love of justice. Moreover, ne was supposed to symbolize the liberty for which France was so strongly yearning, and for that reason he was greeted with a popular enthusiasm which, perhaps, no Frenchman of letters except Voltaire has ever cailed forth. Shopkeepers rushed to their doors to catch sight of him as he passed along the street, and jeweled ladies of the court vied with each other in paying him honor. As first fruits of the negotiations, France agreed to furnish two million livres a year n quarterly installments in aid of the American cause. As an immediate result, arms and ammunition were sent over to this country, and Americans were allowed to fit out privateers in French ports and even bring in and sell their prizes. Further than this France was not yet ready to go, as she did not wish to incur the risk of a war with England until she was satisfied that some manifest advantage would accrue to her from an alliance with America. Consequently no change took place until the sur-render of Burgoyne put a new face on things. The immediate result was an attempt on the part of Lord North's government to change front and offer concessions to America, which, if ever duly considered might have ended in a compromise between the two countries. This gave France the desired opportuity, and on Feb. 5, 1778, the treaty was signed which ultimately secured the independence of the United States.

EXTRACT FROM THE TREATY. Following is an extract from the docu-

"Louis, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, to all those whom these presents may concern, Greeting. The following agreement, among other things, has been made and entered into in accordance with the commercial and friendly treaty concluded, made and signed the 6th day of last February between Us and the United States of North America by Our dear and well beloved Gerard, Royal Sindic of the city of Strasbourg, and sec-retary of Our Council and State, who had full authority from Us and Messieurs Franklin, Deane and Lee, commissioners of said States, who are similarly provided

"Article 1. The subjects and inhabitants of the said United States, or any one of them, shall not be considered as aliens in France, and consequently they shall be exempt from the law of escheat or any other law of like nature, no matter what title it may bear. They shall have the power to dispose of their property, both movable and immovable, by will, donation or otherwise in favor of such persons as may seem good to them; and their heirs, being subjects of said United States, and residents either of France of elsewhere, shall have the power to succeed them, when intestate; neither shall they be required to obtain letters of naturalization, nor as regards the privileges of this concession shall they be hampered or drawn into a contest under pretext of any right or prerogatives of the provinces, cities or private persons; and said heirs, whether they hold by particular title or through intestacy, shall be exempt from every law of detraction or from any other law of such a nature, though not from the local regulations, and this shall hold good as long as no similar rule is established in the United States, or in any one of them. The subjects of the Very Christian King shall on their side enjoy an entire and persaid States in accordance with the stipulations set down in the present article but it is at the same time agreed that its contents shall have no effect the laws which have been upon promulgated France in against shall be or which emigrations. promulgated in the future, and that said

laws shall remain in all their force and vigor. The United States, on their part, or any one of them, shall be free to enact regarding this matter whatever law shall seem fitting to them. "And, We, having consented to the above mentioned agreement in all and every one of its particulars which are therein contained and set forth, have for Ourselves and for the Kings who will succeed Us approved, ratified and confirmed it, and by these presents, signed with Our hand, We accept, approve, ratify and confirm it, and on the faith and word of a King We promise to keep and observe it all inviolably, and that We will never infringe nor sanction its infringement, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatsoever. We therefore issue a mandate to Our friendly and trusty Councilors and to such other of Our officers and Justices as it may concern that they shall cause these presents to be read, published and registered, even in the holiday season, and that they keep and ob-serve the agreemnt and see that it is exe-cuted in proper form. For such is Our pleasure. In witness whereof We have set Our seal to said presents. Given at Versailles the twenty-sixth day of the month of July, in the year of grace one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight and the

fifth of Our reign. France now proved herself a true friend, The United States needed foreign loans to carry on the war, and these were made mostly by France and through Franklin's tact and sagacity. During his stay in Paris the annual contribution of two million livres was first increased to three millions and afterward, in 1781, to four million livres. Moreover, France sent over nine million livres as a free gift and guaranteed the interest on a loan of ten million livres to be raised in Holland.

In the treaty itself, and in the extract from it published herewith, there is abundant evidence of France's good will toward the United States and of her determination to stand by them in their great struggle, and, remembering the greatness of France at this time, we must admit that Franklin achieved a great deed when he brought this most welcome succor to his countrymen in the hour of their sorest need. From an antiquarian's point of view this extract is also of great value, and we think that no rebuke of that spirit, before the word was | reader who cares at all for the past history of the country can fail to find it exception-

Southern Ball League.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 22.-The Southern Baseball League, at to-day's session, appointed Henry Powers, of New Orleans, and George Stallings, of Nashville, a committee with power to act to fill the three vacancies now existing in the league. This committee will select Chattancoga, Knoxville and Birmingham, if they come up to the requirements. The salary limit was fixed at \$1,000. The president was instructed to correspond with President Young, of the National League, with a view to securing the protection of Class A.

Doings of Zeitounites. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Turkish legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's data-



The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked th Mussulman village of Mehil, killed and burned two men, five women and three children and carried away the cattle and things belonging to the inhabitants. The survivors fled to Kenksonn. With the exception of Zeitoun perfect order reigns in the whole empire.'

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Her Friends in America Rejoicing Over the Prospect of Reopening It.

New York Sun. The news that Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary of Great Britain, had consented to reopen the case of Mrs. Maybrick, and to review the evidence on which she was convicted, was contained in a cable dispatch from London in yesterday's Sun. The announcement was received with great satisfaction by the ceived with great satisfaction by the women in this country who have interested themselves in the movement for her release, and especially among the members of the American committee of the Maybrick Association. At the headquarters of the committee, 319 West Forty-fifth street, one of the members who has been prominent in the agitation in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick said yesterday:

"The report from London is very gratifying, and I earnestly hope that it may prove to be well founded. You see, we are not too confident, because when the Maybrick case was brought up in the House of Com-mons the Home Secretary promised to look into the case; yet nothing has been done thus far. As I say, we sincerely hope that this time the Home Secretary will really do something. If he does look into Mrs. Maybrick's case it will mean pracically the realization of the object for which we have been working. We have felt that if only Sir Matthew Ridley would eally go over the evidence in the Maybrick trial with an unprejudiced mind he would feel that she was unjustly convicted. The Home Secretary is the man with authority to whom we can appeal, because t is impossible to reach the Queen except through him. The difficulty has been cetting the Home Secretary to act at all n the matter. Each one has been disposed to sustain the action of his pro ind, the woman having been declared guilts n court, the presumption was of course de cidedly against her in any action they might take. Yet Home Secretary Matthew Ridley, who, as we think, was prejudiced against Mrs. Maybrick and believed her to be a vile woman, said, after reviewing the evidence on which she was sentenced to be hanged that there was grave doubt as to whether she committed the crime. For that reason ne commuted her sentence to imprisonmen for life. We hold that if there was grave doubt as to whether she committed the that is the reason we have been working since 1889 to have the Home Secretary consider her case.

Another member of the American comm ee said: "We received a letter from Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness De Roques, who lives at Rouen and makes frequent trips to England to visit her dau n prison. In it she says that Mrs. Maybrick's health is somewnat improved, aithough she is still, as she has long been, in delicate health. When she was senenced to prison it was feared that her inherited tendency to consumption would prove fatal under the close confinement. She has spent much of the time since she first en-tered prison in the hospital; but there seems to be no immediate alarm about her health.

sincerely trust that she will soon be re-It is more than six years since Mrs. Maybrick entered Working prison under septence of the sentence of death was hailed with renef by the friends of Mrs. Maybrick, who predicted that if the evidence in the case were carefully reviewed it would be decided that she was innocent of the crime of murlering her husband and she would go free ternational Maybrick Association, which has since continued to agitate for a reconideration of the case. Among the members of the American committee are Mrs. Charles Henrotin, of Chicago, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs Julia Ward Howe, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, and Mrs. Ida

Trafford Bell. Mend the Old Liberty Bell. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Exhibitions of patriotism are taking many shapes these days, and so it now seems proper to suggest that the old Liberty Bell at Philadelphia, the universally venerated relic of the stirring independence days, now cracked and, supposedly, forever silenced, should be welded and, on great occasions, be made to repeat the grand song which has made it the most famous of bells. In this electrical age, when the welding of railroad rails, ties and all iron articles is so easily done, it seems singular that no patriotic mechanical genius has suggested or been allowed to apply the treatment to this bell, which is at once the Nation's friend, ward, curio and broken bric-a-brac. There is little doubt that success will fol-low the attempt, and no harm would be done the bell in case of failure, not even to its glorious history. At the gunworks Perm, Russia, a bell six feet high, cracke from top to bottom, was recently welded electrically, its original tone being completely restored. Indeed, if the idea occurs to the bell-loving Russians, I doubt not that we shall soon hear of an attempt to thus repair the broken King of Bells at Moscow, the largest bell in the world, which fell during the process of banging, breaking out during the process of hanging, breaking out a triangular piece. This bell, cast in 1732, is nineteen feet high, sixty feet in circum-ference, and its estimated weight is 443,732 pounds. It seems to me that the people of both nations would be intensely interested

A Fugitive from Greenfield. The town marshal of Greenfield came to

Indianapolis, Dec. 21.

in the progress and outcome of these two

experiments. W. B. CLARKE, M. D.

the city last night in search of Otto Brezzendine, who, he says, is wanted at Greenfield on a paternity charge preferred by Lillie Gray Davis. Brezzendine is the son of a prominent Hancock county farmer. The young men was arrested by a constable at his home Saturday night, but escaped. He has relatives living on East Ohio street in this city and the Greenfield officers believed he was here. Nothing was heard of the fugitive last night.

Huyler's Pure, Delicious Cocoa and Chocolates are sold by all grocers. Ask for Huyler's and take no other.



NATIONAL **Tube Works** Wrought-Iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malie-able Iron Fittings (black and galvanized). Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and D'gs, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitch-en Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab-bit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas. Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Pub-lic Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shopa, Factories, Laun-dries, Lumber Dry-Housea, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-tros Pipe, from 14 inch to 13 inches diameter.

KNIGHT & JILLSOL S. PENNSKLVANIA SE